THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1871.

The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

History of the Coal Tariff Repeal Bill in the Senate.

What Legislation is Desired by the President.

The House Adjournment Resolution Likely to be Rescinded.

Reports at the Treasury Department Concerning the New Loans.

Governor Holden Gives a Gloomy Account of Affairs in North Carolina.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE COAL TARIFF REPEAL BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The history of the Coal Tariff Repeal bill in the Senate on the night before its adjournment, is as follows: At 8 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Pomeroy moved it as an amendment to the Civil Appropriation bill. Mr. Morrill moved to lay it on the table. The motion is negatived by the following vote:

Yeas.		Nays.	
Cameron,	Hamlin,	Scott,	
Conkling,	Johnston,	Sprague,	
Corbett,	Kelly,	Stewart,	
Cragin,	McDonald,	Thayer,	
Ferry,	Morrill,	Wilson,	21
	Nays.		
Allen,	Gilbert,	Ross,	
Boreman,	Harlan,	Sawyer,	
Chandler,	Hitchcock,	Schurz,	
Clayton,	Howe,	Sherman,	
Dennis,	Kellogg,	Stockton,	
Edmunds,	Logan,	Tipton,	
Fenton,	Osborn,	Trumbull,	
Flanagan,	Patterson,	Warner,	
Frelinghuysen,	Pomeroy,	Willey,	24

Mr. Cole then raised a point of order that it is a revenue measure, which, under the recent change in the rules of "Democratic" usage, is in contradistinction with that body. Being put on an appeal from the appropriation bill it becomes, in the construction of the law, a new measure. The Vice-President gave notice that he should call the House Coal bill as soon as the Appropriation bill was passed. The amendment was then withdrawn. The Appropriation bill was then taken up. Mr. Trumbull moved to take up the Canal bill. Another yea and nay vote was taken, and Mr. Morrill (Democrat) moved a long amendment, providing that Maryland and West Virginia Senators, and Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, commissioned himself to take charge of a bonded debt of the country, and that Senator Warner, of Alabama, who took an opportunity to make a two hours' speech on general politics and his own record as a Senator. It was then after 3 o'clock a. m., and the Senate had a recess of half-past 10. On reassembling a bill came up again, and it became evident that its opponents were determined to talk away the remaining hours of the session. As the friends reluctantly consented to let it drop. It is probable that the new House will take the first opportunity to pass it and send it back to the Senate. His reaches the latter body again it will surely pass.

VIRGINIA VS. WEST VIRGINIA.

In the Supreme Court, to-day, the case of Virginia and West Virginia, a suit in which the former sought to recover the mansion of Birkeley for Jefferson, altogether have been argued for the latter several years ago, and which has been twice argued, was decided in favor of West Virginia. Judge Miller delivered the opinion of the majority of the court, holding that the creation, as is all respects, regular, and that Virginia could not enter question it, or impugn the action of the State officers in the premises. Judges Davis, Clifford, and Field dissented.

GOVERNOR HOLDEN, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Governor Holden, of North Carolina, was at the White House, to-day, and had an interview with the President relative to the establishment of offices in his State. Holden is of opinion that unless the government interposes with its strong military arm in North Carolina, matters will continue to grow worse, until, in the darkest reign of anarchy, there will be no safety either for life or property. He states that at last on the Democratic report of the State Government the committee will show offices to be in the South, and especially in his section, no security of life or property can be had. Scores of Ku-Klux have been murdered in the Northern Sates for real conviction of things in that unhappy section of the country.

THE SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

At a meeting to-day at the State Department, of the members constituting present Sinking Fund Commission, it was announced that the commission will finish its labors in a short time, and that the work will be ready to be submitted to the Senate against the sales using from the report of the San Domingo Commission. There seems to be a harmonious understanding among all the members of the commission with regard to all questions which have thus far, and are yet to be, submitted, which is a great measure will tend greatly facilitate the ultimate settlement of all international difficulties now existing between Great Britain and the United States. There will, however, those whose opportunities of information are, perhaps, as rood as any, who predict the story that any arrangement has already been made, beyond what appear in public correspondence, and look to the opening session of the commission will continue several months, but those, too, express the conviction that England is prepared to make liberal concessions, although it may be found that the points on which she is most ready are those relating to the San Juan and fisheries controversies, which should be first considered, and liberal concessions on them made to the United States, then the English views would seem to be in a better position to ask in return some concession on our part when questions arising out of cession of the late war are taken up. Those gentlemen on hot board of visitors for the Joint Commission to proceed for in it work without a discovery of disagreements which it will take much discussion and skillful diplomacy either to reconcile or put aside.

LEGISLATION PENDING BY THE PRESIDENT.

The joint committee of Congress appointed to wait upon the President, and inform him that the Forty-second Congress had assembled, and was ready to receive any message he might wish to communicate, authorized their only business the President replied that he had no message to communicate at present, but that he would be prepared to make a communication in about a week. Some desultory conversation ensued, in the course of which the President said that he desired the passage of a bill to further protect the loyal people of the South. This was understood to refer to the Ku-Klux bill. It is regarded as doubtful by good judges whether any such bill can pass, it contrary experience upon upon a large number of new United States officers, to be called Commissioners, giving them exclusive jurisdiction in certain cases, and to place distant from the localities of their alleged offenses for trial.

THE SILVER ANNIVERSARY RESOLUTION.

It is expected that Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the joint committee, on the part of the House, will, to-morrow, move to rescind the resolution of adjournment, so that Congress may remain in session at least until the commissioners of the President is received. This will afford an opportunity for the introduction of other business, and may make necessary the appointment of committees, and a long spring session.

THE MISSISSIPPI SENATORSHIP.

A despatch received in this city to-day says that Senator-elect Alcorn, of Mississippi, has definitely determined not to take his seat, preferring to retain his Governorship, and give his energy to the work of reorganizing and establishing the government and institutions of the State. His term of office is four years, and he has yet to serve a large part of it. The election of United States Senator will take place on the 14th inst., and as there are both branches of the Legislature only about thirty Democrats, no doubt a Republican will be chosen. Samuel McKee, one of the representatives from that State, is a candidate for Senator, and leaves Washington, this evening for home, to look after his chances. Ex-Senator Revels will be a candidate for re-election, and a third candidate is Governor West, President Pinchback, of the Mississippi Central Railroad. The friends of each are quite confident of success.

Secretary Boutwell has leased to-night from several points where subscriptions for the new loan were opened to-day, and learned that between 3 o'clock and 4 $6,000,000 had been taken. This report did not include the whole country. He expects to hear from Europe within forty-eight hours, and feels confident that the news will be very favorable. He thinks that the new loans necessary to be placed by the government on the continent will not interfere much with the success of ours, because we can offer a much better appearance of payment. Other things being equal, the securities of the United States will be taken to any other.

(To the Associated Press.)

THE NEWS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—There was a very large number of callers at the Executive Mansion, to-day, including several members of Congress and other prominent persons. The news from Europe have created very little excitement. A MAJORITY OF the former called to pay their respects to the President and Mrs. Grant and their successors. The different departments were closed, also throughout with observance of ex-mourn.

FAILED TO PASS.

Among the bills which failed to pass the House during the last session was one from the Committee on Commerce, providing for the publication of the Municipal and political disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

THE NEW LOAN.

The Treasury Department has issued a circular that $1,125,000 is subscribed to the new loan.

ARMY ORDERS.

A general army order, issued to-day, transfers a number of infantry which has served longer than the regulation time in the South to the Department of the Platte to the Department of Texas to the Department of the Missouri, from the Department of Texas to the Department of the Platte; the 2d Cavalry, from the Department of the Platte to the Department of Texas; the 6th Cavalry, from the Department of Texas to the Department of the Platte; the 9th Cavalry, from the Department of Texas to the Department of the Missouri; the 10th Cavalry, from the Department of the Missouri to the Department of Texas; the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, Va., where Brevet Brig.-Gen. Hunt is detailed to New York; Battery A, Second Artillery, to San Francisco; Battery C, Third Artillery, to Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Battery D, Fourth Artillery, to Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Battery B, Fourth Artillery, to Fort Richardson, Texas.

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NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The new government loan will be brought upon the market to-day, but will probably not be ready to have done until it is. The only new subscription to-day was that of Chemening, Davis & Amary, for $250,000, making the total amount subscribed for, $1,125,000, so far as known at present. Vague rumors were circulated that $12,000,000 to $20,000,000 of the 5 per cent bonds had been subscribed for in London, but they could not be traced to any reliable authority. The officers engaged in the negotiation of the new bonds, and this fact seems to have deterred many of them from making subscriptions for their own account.

MONEY.

The money market was more active, but the supply was abundant at 4 to 5 per cent on call, and 6 to 7 per cent for prime commercial paper.

EXCHANGE.

The government bond market closed steady. The ten-forty bonds were a little off, closing at 109¼@109¾, equal to about 5¼ to $105, or 1¾ per cent below the price of Mr. Boutwell's new 5's, 4½ per cent bonds, which are limited to par in gold. The 1865 five-twenty bonds closed at 111@111¼, equal to 106@106½, depending the exchange, or 6 to 6½ per cent in gold, or 5 per cent below Mr. Boutwell's new 5's, 4½ per cent bonds. On the other hand, the five-twenty bonds only cost 5 per cent currency interest, closes at 1.54@ 1.54½, and with the accrued interest added, makes their price about 106@106½. Gold was a little higher in Europe than in this market, closing at 9 in Frankfort, with great activity. They closed strong at 9½ to 9¾.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet. Prime bankers' 60 day sterling bills are quoted 109¾ to 109¾, and sight, 110¼ to 110¾.

GOLD.

The gold market was quiet and steady, opening at 110¼, at 10 :17, and closing at 9 p. m. at 111, with sales in the interim at 110¾. The rates paid for carrying were 1¾, 2, 2¼ and 4 per cent after the Board adjourned. The gold balances were 130¾ at 111 at the close.

STOCKS.

The stock market was strong at the opening, and prices were marked up in the leading stocks. Pacific Mail was run up on the report that a subsidy of $1,500,000 had been made in the Omnibus appropriation bill, and that the arrangements with the Pacific Railroads would be made the profits so as to receive quarterly dividends. St. Paul was also run up on the report that a bill for No. 3 Chamberlain strong, by swallowing certain bonds, but this report did not include the whole country. He expects to hear from Europe within forty-eight hours, and feels confident that the news will be very favorable. He thinks that the new loans necessary to be placed by the government on the continent will not interfere much with the success of ours, because we can offer a much better appearance of payment. Other things being equal, the securities of the United States will be taken to any other.

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MISSISSIPPI.

Governor Alcorn Declines the United States Senatorship.

Stone Fleet Matters Finally Settled.

Shooting Affray in a Court Room.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MERIDIAN, March 6.—The governor's message to the Legislature, to-day, will declare that the State will not issue the bonds to the Stone Fleet, and the Attorney-General will be instructed to use the power to resist to Alcorn's acceptance of the Senatorship. At Meridian, March 6, Governor Alcorn said this to-day to a friend, that he would not accept the Senatorship, and that he would not be a candidate for re-election. He will probably be succeeded by Governor Pinchback, who is now acting Governor.

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STATE LEGISLATURES.

Business Transacted at Springfield Yesterday.

The Registry Bill Considered at Length in the House.

Several Important Bills Ordered to a Second Reading.

Text of the New North Side Park Bill.

Action Taken Looking to an Early Adjournment.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH PARK BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, March 6.—Members of the House devoted this morning to petitions on the subject of the South Park, varied by a statement by Mr. Farnum that among the signers were men who were not tax-payers, and that one petitioner was circulating petitions was directly interested in getting the lease of the property.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

There out of the way, Mr. Turner succeeded in getting the time suspended, so as to get in a discussion upon the question of adjournment. The House should take up on Wednesday only necessary business which had to be acted on before adjournment. Mr. Townsend then offered as a substitute a new rule providing for taking up bills in the following order: Appropriations, general law for corporations, governor's message and veto, levy of moneys, counties, municipalities, town fees and salaries. The terms out of order, Mr. Morrison, of Cook, offered to a substitute a resolution for an adjournment from March 10 to May, and then the whole subject was referred to a special committee for special consideration.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Various committees reported back bills, some of which involved any talking, except some in relation to establishing an uniform system of courts of record, which Mr. Lawrence, the Judiciary Committee, moved to lay on the table. The motion of the committee, that the bill be laid on the table, was carried by a vote of 77 to 61.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SPRINGFIELD, March 6.

SENATE.

MORNING SESSION.

Mr. SUNNYELL, in the absence of the President, called the Senate to order at about 10½ o'clock and directed Prayer was made.

There were only seventeen members present, but the Secretary was not advised of the fact, and not thinking it necessary to call the roll.

HOUSE BILL READING OF BILLS.

A half dozen House bills were read a first time and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

SENATE BILL READING OF BILLS.

Senate bill for the relief of Wayne County was read a first time.

The Senate bill requiring banks to make quarterly statements was read a first time.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. HAINES moved to adjourn, by going into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of a bill about which there should be no disagreement.

Mr. BARNES moved to adjourn, by going into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of a bill about which there should be no disagreement.

The amendment was lost, and Mr. HAINES withdrew his motion.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

The Senate bill for encouraging the planting of useful trees was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The Senate bill for prohibiting persons from riding on railroad trains without the consent of the Conductor was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

The Senate bill for an act to provide for holding special terms of Circuit Courts was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Judicial Department.

THE REGISTRY BILL.

The House reserved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. CARY in the Chair.

Mr. CURTIS moved to postpone the consideration of the bill for the present, and take up the bill to amend the act to incorporate the city of Chicago.

Mr. TURNER moved to adjourn.

The motion was defeated by a straight party vote of 69 to 68.

Mr. RAINEY offered a partisan declaration that the Democratic party was in favor of a registry law, and moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. ROOT offered a section as follows:

That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized to cause the following amendment to the Constitution to be submitted to the people of this State for their adoption or rejection at the next general election for State officers, namely: Strike out section 1, article 5, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

The Governor shall receive a salary of $10,000 per annum, and the Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Attorney-General and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall each receive a salary of $5,000 per annum.

On motion of Mr. CUMMINGS, the committee rose, reported the bill to the House with the amendment, and the report was concurred in.

The amendment was adopted in the order of third reading, and the question was on the bill.

Mr. TURNER moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert the following:

That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized to cause the following amendment given by England in confidential matters.

In the House of Commons to-day, Disraeli gave notice that he would ask the House to vote the government to refurnish the House whether or not the Queen's speech should be read at the opening of Parliament. Mr. Gladstone said he thought the Queen's speech should be read. Disraeli was sent to Yeddo, Japan to-day.

Gladstone communicated to the House information relative to the Alabama claims, and to the correspondence relative to the Alabama claims, and to the correspondence relative to the Alabama claims.

The bill for army reorganization was taken up, and there was a keen encounter over the clause abolishing the purchase commissions. It was finally agreed to the system predicting a sum of military character and prestige should it be done away with.

DUBLIN, March 6.—The grand jury at Ennistymon have found true bills against Parnell and others for the assault on Captain Forster, at Belle Isle. The case will be tried to-morrow.

PACIFIC COAST.

Marine Disaster—Stage Robbery—The Magdalena Bay Colonization Swindle—Chinese Row in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—The schooner Ogden was blown out to sea in the late gale, and is supposed to have foundered. Her crew are also on board.

The steamer Sacramento, for Panama, yesterday, carried only twenty-five cabin passengers.

A stage was robbed near Marysville City, yesterday morning. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s box, containing $100 in gold dust, was taken. The robbers were captured, the other two being pursued and the money recovered.

Despatches from Magdalena Bay continue to arrive. They report that no progress is being made in the Lower California colonization scheme, except that those provided with the means to leave the country are doing so. Many more will be left destitute now on route from New York must remain there. Gen. Ord, commanding the department, is making the most desperate efforts to get one thousand men landed there for the protection of the property, and to enforce the decrees of the Mexican Government. Two thousand men are needed for the non-fulfillment of contract.

The Chinese Consul, Mr. Van Valkenburgh, formerly of Boston, died to-day.

The Chinese engaged in a pitched battle, on Jackson street, in the rear of their theatre, this afternoon, with knives and pistols, used freely on both sides. Two were killed and a number wounded, and the belligerents were finally dispersed by a force of police. The cause of the affray is unknown, the Chinese themselves refusing to give information.

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A Dreadful Journal says that all the French officers and all the princes of the Royal family are prisoners in Germany, they refuse at once to their parole, and they will be kept in close confinement.

The Old Garrison of Paris Being Replaced by Provincial Troops.

Early Restoration of the Orleans Dynasty Predicted.

Proceedings in the English Parliament.

FRANCE.

GERMAN MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, March 6.—The London Times publishes a despatch from Versailles that the principal fortresses of France are being rapidly evacuated by the German army. The movement is conducted entirely and with admirable order.

The Emperor goes this week to Pontieres, and will review the various corps during his sojourn.

Miss Vaierien and all the other forts will be evacuated on the 7th, Rouen on the 10th, and the last trank of the Reine on the 12th inst.

CIVIL WAR FRANCHISE.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

VERSAILLES, March 6.—Numerous conventions held at Bordeaux and Versailles with deputies to the National Assembly, including Grevy, Gambetta, and Favre, compel the belief that a civil war will soon result, growing in the Orleans combination.

RESIGNATION FROM THE CHINESE PROTECTORS.

An extensive emigration from the ceded provinces will occur immediately. Large bodies of Alsacians will emigrate to America.

NEW NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

It is reported that Favre has gone to Versailles, with an architect, to prepare the palace for the reception of the National Assembly, in anticipation of their early removal from Bordeaux.

PRUSSIAN REVIEW AT LONGCHAMPS.

LONDON, March 6.—At the review of the Prussian Guards, at Longchamps, the Emperor William addressed the troops. He thanked them for their bravery, and congratulated them on the victories displayed, and added that they must thank Providence for choosing them as the instruments to bring to their country the blessings of peace.

FRENCH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

A Dresden despatch says that all the French officers and all the princes of the Royal family are prisoners in Germany, they refuse at once to their parole, and they will be kept in close confinement.

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GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 6.—In the House of Lords, this evening, the Marquis of Salisbury attacked the Government for its conduct of negotiations with foreign powers with reference to the Alabama claims. Lord Granville replied, and in the course of his remarks said he had received from Mr. Motley, the American Minister, a despatch stating that Count Bismarck had intimated that the Emperor William would be willing to act as the head of the Orleans arbitration. These remarks were received with cheers. Lord Granville also stated that the Queen's speech would be read at the opening of Parliament.

The Duke of Somerset moved the second reading of a bill to abolish purchase in the army. The motion was carried.

The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of a bill to amend the law relating to the appointment of Judges of Election to appeal courts.

The remaining sections of the bill were adopted without amendment.

The bill passed its another section, as follows:

All special registry laws are hereby repealed, except for the Counties of Cook and Peoria.

The motion was defeated by a straight party vote of 69 to 68.

Mr. RAINEY offered a partisan declaration that the Democratic party was in favor of a registry law, and moved to lay the bill on the table.

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That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized to cause the following amendment to the Constitution to be submitted to the people of this State for their adoption or rejection at the next general election for State officers, namely: Strike out section 1, article 5, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

The Governor shall receive a salary of $10,000 per annum, and the Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Attorney-General and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall each receive a salary of $5,000 per annum.

Mr. TURNER moved to amend by striking out all the sections, pending the consideration of which the House adjourned.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, March 6.—The Senate met at 10 a. m., to-day, but only thirteen Senators answered to their names. Lieutenant-Governor Bingham declared that as no quorum was present, the Senate was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

In the House of Representatives, the Speaker declared that as no quorum was present, the Senate was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Mr. TURNER moved to adjourn, by going into Committee of the Whole on the bill to amend the act to incorporate the city of Chicago.

The amendment was lost, and Mr. HAINES withdrew his motion.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

The Senate bill for prohibiting persons from riding on railroad trains without the consent of the Conductor was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

The Senate bill for an act to provide for holding special terms of Circuit Courts was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Judicial Department.

THE REGISTRY BILL.

The House reserved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. CARY in the Chair.

Mr. CURTIS moved to postpone the consideration of the bill for the present, and take up the bill to amend the act to incorporate the city of Chicago.

Mr. TURNER moved to adjourn.

The motion was defeated by a straight party vote of 69 to 68.

Mr. RAINEY offered a partisan declaration that the Democratic party was in favor of a registry law, and moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. ROOT offered a section as follows:

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The Governor shall receive a salary of $10,000 per annum, and the Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Attorney-General and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall each receive a salary of $5,000 per annum.

On motion of Mr. CUMMINGS, the committee rose, reported the bill to the House with the amendment, and the report was concurred in.

The amendment was adopted in the order of third reading, and the question was on the bill.

Mr. TURNER moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert the following:

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TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1871.

COMPETITION IN COAL.

In the discussion of the coal question, the defenders of the monopoly oppose the repeal of the tax of $1.40 per ton on bituminous coal, by pointing to the fact that bituminous coal is selling in New York at $7.50 per ton, and that its price has not varied, and that all the arguments in the matter of anthracite coal. The New York *Tribune* thus dismisses the tax on bituminous coal, as unimportant:

"Taking of the duty may somewhat limit the sale of American bituminous coal, but during the past year the foreign competition with our own mines has not increased, and it is not likely to attack, nor quarrelled, or ruined the toil on railroads, nor even seriously affected the profits of the sudden expansion and expansion of that market. The anthracite trade and its companies are as absolutely independent of the duty on bituminous coal as if it were collected only in summer, the severe drouth of the succeeding summer, or the destruction by fire of a few weeks of the winter into quarters. A somewhat larger bituminous trade, and no addition of important fires would be the result."

The United States are blessed in the possession of inexhaustible fields of bituminous and anthracite coal. There is no anthracite coal known for comparison or use what is found in the United States. Outside, then, of this country, bituminous coal is the sole variety used in manufactures, for steam navigation, and fuel. They have no other fuel in Hindostan. The anthracite coal is preferable for many purposes to other coal; it is preferred for some domestic uses, and, the prices being equal, it would in those be used to the exclusion of bituminous coal. It is extensively used in this country for the manufacture of gas, and for this purpose bituminous is chiefly employed. It is true, as Mr. Greeley says, there is no tax on imported anthracite coal, and the reason is that there is no anthracite coal to be imported. The constant suggestion that anthracite coal is admitted free fails under that class of statements defined by Mrs. Opie to be "an intentional deceive." But there is a tax on bituminous coal, and, the two coals being alternatives, anything which increases the price of the one operates to increase the price of the other. If bituminous coal is selling in New York for $7.50 per ton, and the duty of $1.40 is part of that price, its real value, and the real price at which it would sell in the absence of that duty, is $6.10 per ton. It is the fact that bituminous coal is imported from Nova Scotia, and, after paying the duty, can be sold at $7.50, that prevents the Pennsylvania miners and railroads from putting their article at $20 per ton if so disposed. If the tax be repealed bituminous coal, costing last year $2.65 in Nova Scotia, could be sold in New York at a large profit at $4, and the price of domestic coal would not advance beyond that sum. Having, therefore, fixed a maximum for bituminous coal, how would it affect the price of anthracite coal? We have had some experience in this matter in Chicago, and, as matters now are, it is impossible for the anthracite monopoly to produce a famine. Within the last six or seven years we have had such a famine here, and upon the close of navigation anthracite coal has advanced to $14, $16, and, for one autumn, as high as $20 per ton. Our people had been accustomed to use that article, and thought they could not do without it. The supply from the Illinois mines was somewhat precarious, and somewhat quarrelsome in quality, and the opportunity therefore, took the occasion to advance the price greatly. But, since then, new mines have been opened, and within eight hours of Chicago, there is now a supply of bituminous coal of good quality, and the means of supply open all through the winter. In addition to this, within the last three years, there has been a direct communication opened between this city and the Hocking Valley and other mines of Ohio, and there are now capable of supplying Chicago and all the country round with an article of bituminous coal of a quality better than the ordinary Illinois coal, but still falling short of the anthracite. What has been the result? The public have discovered that a supply of anthracite coal is not a matter of life and death; that the community can exist without it; that for all manufacturing purposes the bituminous coals of this State and of Ohio are a substitute, which, taking into consideration the cost, renders it has a great economy. Our people have also discovered that Illinois coal at $5, and Hocking Valley coal at $6.50, for use in grates, for heating furnaces, and for steam-heating apparatus, is more than equal to anthracite coal at $9, and they prefer it accordingly. The great multitude of consumers who buy coal by the ton or half ton, as they want it for cooking and for domestic purposes, find in bituminous coal means a substitute for anthracite coal, and a protection against a famine in the fuel market. One fact is worth a room of theory. In consequence of the abundant and constant supply of bituminous coal from Willmington, Lafayette, and other points in this State, and from Ohio, the price of anthracite coal in Chicago has not advanced one cent per ton since the close of navigation last fall, and that, too, during a severe winter of we have had for many years. The old price of selling from $9 to $10 per ton upon the close of navigation is exploded, and now anthracite coal has to compete in this city with the bituminous coal, which comes to us every day. A repeal of the duties of foreign coal will enable the people of the Eastern States to provide themselves with a cheap substitute for anthracite, when the price of the latter is made extortionate.

REMARKABLE LEGISLATION.

When the Omnibus Appropriation bill was under discussion in the House of Representatives, at Washington, the other day, it was overloaded with appropriations for new buildings in all parts of the country, and then the House, conscious of the enormity, laid the bill on the table. The next day Mr. Dawes offered a substitute for the bill, omitting all these appropriations for new buildings, and moved the previous question. He was appealed to by several members to permit motions to strike out, but refused. General Logan, during the discussion, succeeded in calling the attention of Mr. Dawes to a large appropriation for repairs, &c., at an arsenal, which had been penalized and abandoned several years ago, and he vainly appealed to the House to let him point out other appropriations in the bill of a similar character, amounting to $1,000,000. Mr. Dawes stated that the various propositions for new buildings had been forced upon the committee by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and that the appropriations pointed out by General Logan had been inserted upon by the proper department, and had been specifically estimated for within sixty days. The bill could not be conveniently amended at that stage of the proceedings, and passed. The House will not compensate

RUPTURE

THE CELEBRATED
MURRAY
&
LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER.

PATENTS.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

EASTMAN

COMMON COUNCIL.

Proposed Plan for the Adjustment of the Sewerage Question.

An Explanatory Statement from Ex-City Collector Heald.

Authority Granted to Use the Lake Front as Base Ball Grounds.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, President Holden in the chair. There were also present: Ald. Sexton, Kleinbeck, Montgomery, Coey, McAvoy, Thompson, Wheaton, Degay, Tracey, Schmitz, Esterbrook, Hickey, Bailey, Powell (Geo.), Bowman, Wise, Walsh, Gibbs, McGuire, Hoffman, Kreiger, Ahlgren, Gill, McGrath, Buehler, Tyne, Schmidt, Scholes, Schaffner, Garner, McCaffrey, McGinley, Clarke, Devine, Jones.

PETITIONS.

A petition from the German Lutheran Church, praying for a remission of taxes, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A remonstrance of citizens resident upon Richmond avenue and Southern place, and owning property thereon, against the construction of the two ball grounds on the lake front, was referred to the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds.

SEWERAGE LEGISLATION.

Ald. McGrath presented a petition, with resolution, in relation to sewerage. The preamble recites that the Board of Public Works has advertised to sewer, by loans, certificated by internal-improvement bonds, the property of the city, and that the private property of the city is pledged, the aggregate of which does not bring about 40 per cent of the value of property in the unsewered part of the city, and may be held to the payment of the sewerage bonds, and, because the constitution changes the system of sewerage, there is now no law for the assessment; a bill providing that the average cost of sewerage shall be assessed upon the property of the contiguous property or property do not exceed the benefit; that in leaving the taxable property in such non-sewered portion of the city, the city is not to be taxed for the sewerage of such non-sewered portion of the city; and that a more equitable and just system of sewerage can be devised than that now in force. The petition prays for the passage of such legislation as may be necessary to legislate the debt, it should be ascertained that the property of the city would be sufficient to pay the interest and take up the principal of the bonds; that the bonds be allowed in the payment and interest in gross; that the property of the city be pledged, the aggregate of which does not bring about 40 per cent of the value of property in the unsewered part of the city, and may be held to the payment of the sewerage bonds, and, because the constitution changes the system of sewerage, there is now no law for the assessment; a bill providing that the average cost of sewerage shall be assessed upon the property of